A PECULIAR NEW HALICTINE BEE FROM CALIFORNIA

(HYMENOPTERA: APOIDEA)

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The new bee described below is so striking in its structural characters that it deserves separate notice in the hope that additional material may be looked for and discovered. The accompanying figure was kindly prepared for me by my esteemed colleague, Charles S. Papp.

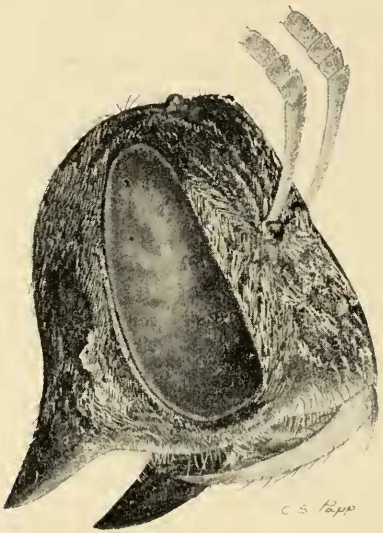
Halictus (Evylaeus) adsurdiceps, new species

In the male genital characters *adsurdiceps* is close to *H. chionocephalus* Cockerell and Sandhouse, which is presumably the male of *H. vanduzeei* Cockerell and Sandhouse. The latter name has been synonymized with *H. arizonensis* Crawford, although fully adequate material might show that more than one species is involved. *H. chionocephalus,* however, has none of the cephalic peculiarities of *adsurdiceps.*

Male.—Head and thorax black, the anterior border of clypeus and the tubercles creamy white. Mandibles except dark red apical third and the labrum yellowish white. Abdomen ferruginous red, the disk of the first tergite suffused with fuscous. Legs brown at base, the apex of femora, tibiae and tarsi rather pale testaceous, with the middle and hind tibiae suffused with brown especially on the anterior side and the middle and hind basitarsi whitish. Antennae uniformly ferruginous. Tegulae testaceous hyaline, with a white spot at base. Wings whitish hyaline, the nervures pale testaceous, the stigma pale honey yellow, the subcosta and metacarpus somewhat brownish.

Head large, slightly broader than long and broader than thorax. Cheeks very broad, widest opposite middle of eyes and produced anteriorly into an enormous conical process. Mandibles extremely long, slender, tapering and reaching beyond the base of each other (the underneath one when closed almost reaching base of genal process). Antennae moderately long and reaching base of scutellum, with the pedicel and first joint of flagellum equal and broader than long, and the following joints of flagellum about one and one-half times longer than thick. Venation that of *Evylaeus,* with the second submarginal cell shorter than usual and the first recurrent nervure received by the third submarginal cell near its base. Head, thorax and abdomen polished, shining and minutely punctured; punctures of nude part of face one to two or three puncture-widths apart, those on the hairy parts of face and cheeks probably of about the same density, and those on vertex much sparser. Punctures of mesoscutum numerous but rather widely separated and those of scutellum remote. Mesopleural region weakly and rather closely punctured. Basal area of propodeum plane and with irregular wrinkles on basal half; truncation well defined but without lateral carinae. Basal tergites of abdomen with very minute and moderately close punctures except on the apical depression. Pubescence white, that on the face and cheeks very dense, plumose and appressed, but upper half of frons, anterior part of vertex and the genal processes almost nude, and the posterior part of vertex thinly hairy. Notum of thorax thinly hairy, but pleural region with rather dense white tomentum, although much damaged in type. Abdomen without hair bands, the pubescence thin but becoming

longer and more abundant toward apex and the hair of venter moderately long and rather sparse. Genitalia in general much as in *chionocephalus,* but the parameral process almost vestigial, the ventral wings of caulis narrow and acute, and the sagittal rods long, slender, very acute at apex, bent downward near base and then evenly curved inward. Length about 4 mm., with the form robust; anterior wing, 3.7 mm.



Halictus adsurdiceps, n. sp.: Fig. 1, semilateral view of head of male.

One male (holotype), 8 miles southwest of Merced, Merced Co., California, on *Solidago*, Sept. 5, 1956 (R. R. Snelling). Type at present in collection of the Citrus Experiment Station but eventually will go to the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.

NOTES ON ARADIDAE FROM THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE XVI

(HEMIPTERA)

When several entomologists are working on the same group independently, the same genera and species are often described under different names. To avoid confusion, several cases of this kind are clarified below.

The following three publications are involved:

1. Aradoidea (Heteroptera) of Madagascar and adjacent islands, Ac. Ent. Mus. Pragae; Suppl. 4, pp. 1-109, 125 figs., by Hoberlandt. It was printed March 1, 1957.